

Project Completion Report

On

Access to Improve WASH Services for Flood Affected People of Sirajganj
district Project

Project Period: October- December 2019



Supported by: UNICEF

Implemented by:

National Development Programme (NDP)

NDP Bhaban, Bagbari, Shahid Nagar

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1. Executive summary:

National Development Programme-NDP has successfully completed the Access to Improve Wash Services for the Flood affected people of Sirajganj district project, supported by UNICEF. The tenure of the project was 3 months from October 2019 to December 2019. To complete the project NDP has to complete various prescribed tasks to achieve the project goal “to reduce the vulnerability of flood affected people and ensuring the improved WASH services. As per schedule activities of project, NDP has successfully implemented all the tasks of the project in Kojury union of Shahzadpur Upazila under Sirajganj District.

The project started its voyage with the deployment of 8 staff. All staff members have successfully completed their 3 month tenure. Three sharing meetings were held where overall progress and sharing the situation, challenges and learning were shared by the staff. A project launching workshop was held in Office of Upazila Parishad to inform about the project to all stakeholders and duty bearers. The project provided support to install 10 double platform tube-wells, completed repair/ rehabilitation of 40 dysfunctional tube-wells, constructed 20 bathing cubicles, 10 disabled and elderly people emergency latrines and 95 emergency latrines in the 7 selected villages of Kojury union under Shahzadpur Upazila of Sirajganj district. As a result, 5,454 people of 1,413 households in the area have benefited from the project and out of 5,454 people 2,762 female, 2,333 children and 1,263 are adolescent girls.

During the project period we completed 500 awareness sessions on WASH, health hygiene and personal health care, etc issues. 115 hand washing devices were given to households to promote hand washing practice. As a result flood affected HHs are practicing regularly hand washing and personal hygiene. They are also using latrine by maintain hygiene factors. Especially Adolescent girl and woman are very much satisfied of the project activities. Most of the households are aware about the child health hygiene and care. After promoting the awareness sessions HHs are caring to their children. We have completed two sub national cluster coordination meetings with WASH cluster member at Shahzadpur Upazila and other one at DPHE Sirajganj. Executive Engineer of DPHE was committed to continue the WASH cluster coordination meeting on quarterly basis. After installation the disabled and elderly friendly emergency latrines disabled and elderly people are using latrine smoothly without any barrier. As part of the Accountability Framework to the affected people, NDP established complaint response mechanism system like information board with hotline number, complain box, open complain register with responsible focal person and effectively mitigate all complains it received during the project period.

2. Background of the Project:

The 2019 flood caused a heavy damaged to life and livelihoods of the people of Sirajganj district. WASH situation of the district was bad and the flood had made the situation even worse. Women and children were badly affected by the situation. The project 'Access to improved WASH service for the flood affected people of Sirajganj district' was an initiative of Unicef to support the most affected communities in regard to WASH vulnerability. In consultation with the community, local DPHE and Union Parishad the project prioritized Kaijuri Union of Shahzadpur Upazila of Sirajganj district to implement the emergency WASH intervention. According to DPHE, Shahzadpur only 48.93% people of Kaijuri Union had access to sanitation. Needs of the community was assessed in order to improve the situation by installing flood resilience emergency latrine, disable/elderly friendly latrines, deep tube-wells, repairing of tube-wells, bathing cubicles and hand washing devices along with hygiene awareness for hygiene practice enhancement. National Development Programme-NDP is a Sirajganj based national NGO, who have also presence in the Shahzadpur Upazila was collaborating partner to implement the interventions. The organization is registered with the Department of Social Welfare and NGO Affairs Bureau of the Government of Bangladesh in 1992 and 1995 respectively. NDP has also experience of implementing WASH projects and emergency response activities.

3. Specific objective of the Project:

The specific objectives of the project are:

- Ensure access to safe sanitation facilities for 605 people including 200 women and 150 children.
- 2,750 people including 1,500 women and 700 children have access to safe drinking water.
- 630 people including 240 women and 150 children will have access to hand washing devices.
- At least 400 women and girls will have access to bathing in a safe place.
- Enhance hygiene awareness including personal hygiene among girls.
- At least 1,000 households of Kajjuri Union will practice improved hygiene.

4. Implementation methodology of the Project:



Before starting the field level activities the project's staff members were given a two-days orientation on the project implementation process. As a part of the accountability framework to the flood affected a project inception meeting was organized with UNO, Upazila Chairman, Vice Chairman, others government department representatives, SAE-DPHE, Unicef others project representative, respective Union Chairmen, Member, flood affected people including woman and girl and all project staff. Through a consultative process

with key stakeholders including UNO and Chairman, most vulnerable villages were selected. Project staff had walked through all villages to find out the most vulnerable sites of the union. Later on community consultation was organized at the selected places with the active participation of flood affected people, especially women, girls and children. Based on the community consultation potential beneficiary list was prepared. Later on the project staff visited the each and every household to find out the



Community Consultation Meeting

suitable place and most eligible HHs for implementation the project activities and to provide WASH support. After completed the HH verification prepared a final beneficiary list which was submitted to the respective Union Chairman, SAE-DPHE and UNO. UP Chairman and SAE-DPHE submitted the list to UNO after field verification. Finally UNO approved/endorsed the beneficiary list and NDP started the main activities of the project. Before implementation of the activities, plaint response mechanism was established; setup complain box at Union Parishad and at community level, setup activities description with complain hot line number, opened complain register with given responsibility to a focal person as part of the Accountability Framework to the flood affected people.

5. Project Area:

The project was implemented in 7 Villages of Kaijuri Union. Details are given below:

District	Upazila	Union	Name of Village	Remarks
Sirajganj	Shahzadpur	Kaijuri	1. Char Gudibari 2. Lohindakandi 3. Kaijuri Rishipara 4. Pathaliapara 5. Hatpachil Bandh 6. Purpachar Kaijuri Notunpara 7. Purbo Koijury	

6. Major Activities Target and Achievement:

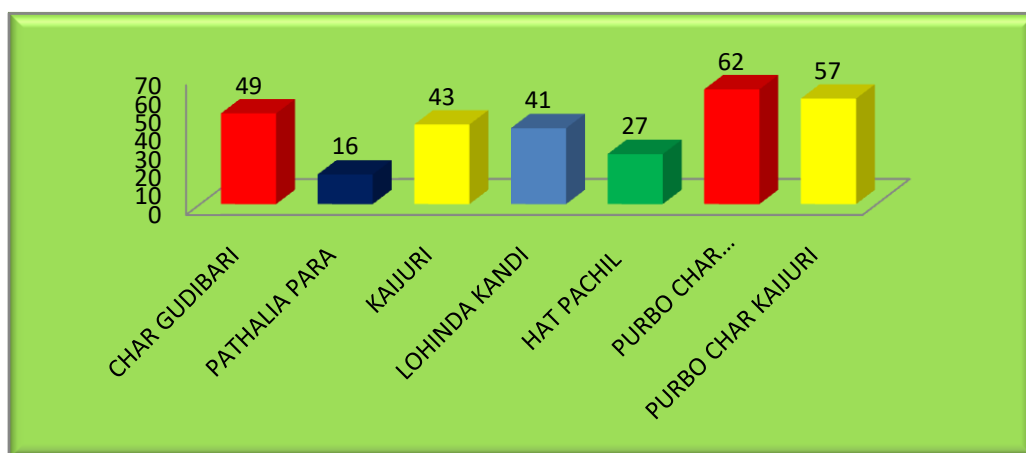
Major activities of the project along with target and achievement are shown in the table below:

Name of activities	Target	Achievement
1: Construction of 95 life-saving emergency latrines on raised plinth with super structure	95	95
2: Construction of 15 life-saving disability/elderly friendly emergency latrines on raised plinth with super structure	15	15
3. Construction of 10 life-saving emergency water points with 2 platforms	10	10
4. Rehabilitation of 40 dysfunctional water points (repair of tube-wells and need based support)	40	40
5. Construction of 20 bathing cubicles for affected women and adolescent girls	20	20
6: Conduction of 500 hygiene promotion sessions including MHM with at least 20 women and girls in each session	500	500
7: Distribution and installation of 115 hand washing facilities	115	115
Complain received		7
Complain response		7

7. Village wise Summary of Project Activities

SL	Name of Village	Name of Activities						Total
		Double Platform Tube-well	Bathing Cubicles construction	Disability/ Elderly Latrines	Dysfunctional Platform	Emergency Latrines	Hand washing Device	
1	Char Gudibari	1	2	1	5	19	21	49
2	Pathalia para	1	3	1	3	3	5	16
3	Kaijuri	1	2	4	7	12	17	43
4	Lohindakandi	1	3	3	6	12	16	41
5	Hatpachil	1	3	1	3	9	10	27
6	Purbo Char Kaijuri notun para	2	4	3	9	20	24	62
7	Purbo Char Kaijuri	3	3	2	7	20	22	57
Total		10	20	15	40	95	115	295

Following Chart shows the village-wise total number of activities:



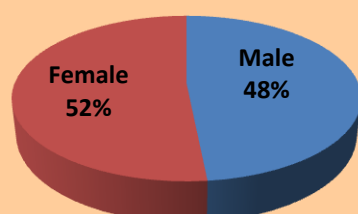
Purbo Char Kaijuri and Purba Char Kaijuri Notunpara are most vulnerable and flood affected then other villages. Total 62 activities in Purbo Char Kaijuri and 57 activities in Purbo Char Kaijuri have been implemented.

8. Activities wise Benefited population Information

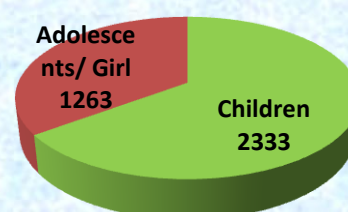
A total of 1,413 households have directly benefitted from the project. About 5,354 people including 2,762 women, 2,333 children and 1,263 adolescent girls are the directly benefitting from the project interventions. The table below shows details:

Name of Activities	# of Activities	Total benefited household	Total benefited people	Female	Children	Adolescents / Girl
Rehabilitation of dysfunctional water points (Raised platform etc)	40	321	1,287	610	593	296
Construction of life-saving flood resilient emergency latrines	95	288	1,115	610	500	252
Construction of life saving disabled/ elderly friendly emergency latrines	15	46	183	88	75	29
Construction of bathing cubicles for affected women and adolescent girls	20	195	835	485	373	230
Construction of life saving emergency flood resilient water points (Double platform , Deep Tube-wells)	10	103	434	219	192	106
Distribution and installation of hand washing facilities (Device)	115	460	1,500	750	600	350
Total:		1,413	5,354	2,762	2,333	1,263

Following chart shown the male female status of benefited beneficiary



Following chart shown the number of adolescents and children status



Based on these project activities in the mentioned flood affected area, it can be said that as a result of the project implementation 1,413 families benefiting from the intervention. A total of 5,354 people are directly benefitted from the project of which 52% female and 48% male.

9. Description of the project activities:

- **Emergency latrines:** The Kaijuri Union is very disadvantaged with very poor communication system. Most households here do not have sanitary latrine. Most people of the village use open latrine. During the flood season the sanitation situation becomes from bad to worse. Villagers suffer from various water-borne diseases and due to the underdeveloped medical support system, these diseases sometimes become pandemic. Considering the situation a total of 95 emergency latrines have been installed in 7 villages of the Union. The table below shows village-wise number of emergency latrines installed:



SL	Name of Village	Emergency Latrines
1	Char Gudibari	19
2	Pathalia para	3
3	Kaijuri	12
4	Lohindakandi	12
5	Hatpachil	9
6	Purbo Char Kaijuri notun para	20
7	Purbo Char Kaijuri	20
Total		95

As a result, 1,115 people including 610 women from 288 families have got facilities to use these emergency latrines. The table below shows number and type of people that are benefiting from the intervention:

Name of Activity	# of Emergency Latrine	Total benefited household	Total No. of people benefited			
			Total	Female	Children	Adolescents/ Girl
Construction of life-saving flood resilient emergency latrines	95	288	1,115	610	500	252

The use of these emergency latrines will on the one hand reduce the environmental pollution, on the other hand they will help to get rid of various diseases by ensuring hygiene practices. This latrine will benefit the people of the area in many ways both in flood season and normal season.

- **Disability/Elderly friendly emergency latrines:** The disable people and elderly people suffer most in the flood situation due to lack of latrine that are not suitable for them. Considering the emergency needs the project has constructed 15 disability / elderly friendly emergency latrines in 7 villages in the Kajuri Union with the support of UNICEF. In the past, it was very difficult for the elderly and people with disabilities (PWDs) to go to latrines without the help of others. During flood season they felt even more helpless. Now giving them disability / elderly friendly emergency latrines, has made them independent, as they can use them without the help of others. A total of 15 latrines have been constructed in the 7 villages. The table below shows village-wise number of disable/elderly people friendly latrine installed:



SL	Name of Village	Disability/ Elderly Friendly Latrines
1	Char Gudibari	1
2	Pathalia para	1
3	Kaijuri	4
4	Lohindakandi	3
5	Hatpachil	1
6	Purbo Char Kaijuri notun para	3
7	Purbo Char Kaijuri	2
Total		

At least 183 disable/elder members of the 46 families are using this latrine of which 88 are women. The table below shows details:

Name of Activity	# of PWD/ Elderly Friendly Latrine	Total benefited household	No. of people benefited from the intervention			
			Total	Female	Children	Adolescents / Girl
Construction of life saving disabled/ elderly friendly emergency latrines	15	46	183	88	75	29

The importance of these disability / elderly friendly emergency latrines is huge. Many people did not even think about such type of facilities for disable/elderly people could make a huge impact on the life of disable/elderly people. Now the beneficiaries feel safe, independent and much comfort.

- **Double Platform Tube-well** : The Kaijuri Union is a highly flood affected area. Every year the flood occurs here. Most of the tube-wells of the area go under water that create severe crisis of pure drinking water. As a result, the incidences of water-borne diseases break out and spread. To improve the situation and to address the needs of the people, with the support of UNICEF, NDP has constructed a total of 10 double platform tube-wells in 7 villages in Kaijuri union. The advantage of this double platform is that the people will be able to drink pure water from the elevated place during floods. The table below shows village-wise number of tube-well installed with double platforms:



SL	Name of Village	No. of tube-well installed with double platforms
1	Char Gudibari	1
2	Pathalia para	1
3	Kaijuri	1
4	Lohinda kandi	1
5	Hatpachil	1
6	Purbo Char Kaijuri notun para	2
7	Purbo Char Kaijuri	3
Total		10

The intervention has creased access to safe drinking water to 103 families all around the year. This will provide direct benefit to at least 434 people including 219 women and 106 adolescents. The table below shows number of people with different age group and sex that are to be directly benefitted from the intervention:

Name of Activity	# of tube-wells with double platforms	Total benefited household	No. of people benefited from the intervention			
			Total	Female	Children	Adolescents / Girl
Construction of life saving emergency flood resilient water points(Double platform , Deep Tube-wells)	10	103	434	219	192	106

This is totally a new kind of intervention. It created huge enthusiasm among the people. Although the support is insufficient compared to the need of the people but it has created an instance. The infrastructure can be used both in emergency flood situation and normal season that will ensure safe water all over the year.

- **Rehabilitation dysfunctional water points:** The Kaijuri Union is a low lying area that gets inundated every year. Most of the tube-well platforms here were not paved; many of the tube-wells were dysfunctional, resulting in lack of pure water throughout the year. As a result water-borne disease is a common phenomenon that persists throughout the year because the tube-well water is not safe, this is a major obstacle to living a healthy life. The poor people do not have capacity to construct and maintain the tube-wells. So to ensure safe water the project has rehabilitated 40 dysfunctional tube-wells. The activity includes maintenance of tube-wells, repairing and /or construction of platforms, tube-well on raised ground, etc. The table below shows village-wise number of tube-well rehabilitated:



SL	Name of Village	No. of tube-well rehabilitated
1	Char Gudibari	5
2	Pathalia para	3
3	Kaijuri	7
4	Lohinda kandi	6
5	Hatpachil	3
6	Purbo Char Kaijuri notun para	9
7	Purbo Char Kaijuri	7
Total		40

A total of 40 dysfunctional tube-wells have made functional where a total 1,287 people of 321 households have been benefitted. The table below shows number of people with different age group and sex that are to be directly benefitted from the intervention:

Name of Activity	# of tube-wells made functional	Total benefitted household	No. of people benefitted from the intervention			
			Total	Female	Children	Adolescents / Girl
Rehabilitation of dysfunctional water points (Raised platform etc)	40	321	1,287	610	593	296

Ensuring safe water is very basic to promote hygiene and to improve public health. Functional tube-wells and proper platform are essential in order to make safe water available. Under the intervention of the project a total of 40 dysfunctional tube-wells have made functional and safe water source. It ensures availability of safe water all year long. It has helped to reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases.

➤ **Construction bathing cubicles:** The Kaijuri Union is a very poor and densely populated area in Shahajedpur Upazila under Sirajganj district. Due to poor socioeconomic system and population density, the adolescent and female are in more disadvantaged position. Privacy and personal hygiene both are important for maintaining personal health and hygiene as well as for dignity and decent life. A bathing place is considered is one of the important issue for privacy and personal hygiene. Unfortunately, neither the awareness on privacy and personal hygiene among the people of the area nor the facility is at all available for women and girls of the area. Almost all the households of the area do not have bathing cubicles. For women and adolescents, bathing in ponds and rivers with men is very difficult. As a result, women and adolescents face difficulty for taking bath, which hamper their privacy and maintain personal health and hygiene. Considering the above issues, the project has constructed 20 bathing cubicles in the area. The table below shows village-wise number of bathing cubicles constructed in the area under the project:



SL	Name of Village	No. of bathing cubicle constructed
1	Char Gudibari	2
2	Pathalia para	3
3	Kaijuri	2
4	Lohinda kandi	3
5	Hatpachil	3
6	Purbo Char Kaijuri notun para	4
7	Purbo Char Kaijuri	3
Total		20

The bathing cubicles have created the opportunity for privacy and maintaining personal health and hygiene for women and girls, especially adolescent girls of the working area of the project. A total of 835 person including 485 women including from 195 families, 230 adolescent girls are benefiting directly. The table below shows number of people with different age group and sex that are to be directly benefitted from the intervention:

Name of Activity	# of bathing cubicles constructed	Total benefited household	No. of people benefited from the intervention			
			Total	Female	Children	Adolescents / Girl
Construction of bathing cubicles for affected women and adolescent girls	20	195	835	485	373	230

Using these bathrooms, women and adolescents are able to bath safely maintaining their privacy and personal health while the violence against women and adolescents will be stopped. They will not be ashamed while taking bath. It will also create a window for sharing with their fellow peers/groups about their personal health hygiene and other issues. Thus the intervention has created more benefits for women and adolescents.

- **Hand washing Device:** Washing of hand properly is key to maintain personal and family hygiene. To ensure hand washing in addition to safe water hand washing facility plays very important role. Running water makes the work very easy. Unfortunately the poor people do not have any hand washing facilities to be clean and maintain hygiene. As a result the people, especially children suffer from diarrhea that hamper their growth. The project has distributed hand washing devices (a water bucket with tap having placed in a higher place like plastic stool) to be kept in a comfortable place so that family members can wash hands after defecation and before taking meal or feeding child. The device ensures running water and comfortably washing hand with soap. It is very helpful for children. Under the project 115 hand washing devices have been distributed. The table below shows village-wise number of hand washing devices distributed in the area under the project:



SL	Name of Village	No. of hand washing device distributed
1	Char Gudibari	21
2	Pathalia para	5
3	Kaijuri	17
4	Lohinda kandi	16
5	Hatpachil	10
6	Purbo Char Kaijuri notun para	24
7	Purbo Char Kaijuri	22
Total		115

The hand washing devices have created both awareness and facilities to maintain hygiene at the community level. A total of 1,500 person including 750 women and 600 children and 350 adolescent from 460 families will be benefited from the intervention. The table below shows number of people with different age group and sex that are to be directly benefited from the intervention:

Name of Activity	# of bathing cubicles constructed	Total benefited household	No. of people benefited from the intervention			
			Total	Female	Children	Adolescents / Girl
Distribution and installation of hand washing facilities (Device)	115	460	1,500	750	600	350

A hand washing device is simple but very important device that helps to wash hands very easily and comfortably. Especially, it is very useful for children. Hand washing practice is increasing among people, especially among children that reduces diarrhea. However, these devices should be provided and/or to be used by all families.

Awareness session: Under the project, several hardware supports like emergency latrines, disability/elderly friendly emergency latrines, double platform tube-well, rehabilitation dysfunctional water points, construction of bathing cubicles, installation of hand washing facilities (device) have been set up in 7 villages of Kajuri Union in Shahjhatpur Upazila in order to increase access to safe water, sanitation and maintain personal hygiene. But to promote hygiene practice behavior change is very important. Thus in addition to the hardware support, awareness sessions were conducted in small groups with 20-22 members in each group at the community level to increase awareness and to promote hygiene practice. These sessions were very important for improving personal hygiene and behavior change and to improving the quality of life as well as improving personal health. Community level groups were formed, session plan was developed, communication materials were developed and finally the field staff of the project regularly conducted the sessions. A total of 10 topics were selected and discussed in the group sessions. The table below shows village-wise number of groups formed under the project in order to conduct hygiene sessions:



SL	Name of Village	No. of Group	No. of Sessions
1	Char Gudibari	6	60
2	Pathalia para	6	60
3	Kaijuri	9	90
4	Lohinda kandi	8	80
5	Hatpachil	4	40
6	Purbo Char Kaijuri notun para	9	90
7	Purbo Char Kaijuri	12	120
Total		54	500

Attendance at the session was high. Due to these sessions knowledge and awareness increased among the participants. Hygiene practice improved among the participants.

➤ **Sub-national Cluster coordination meeting:**

Part of the project implementation and its sustainability two sub-national WASH cluster coordination meetings were organized. The meetings were held on 24.12.2019 at DPHE Sirajganj office at 11.00 AM and 26.12.2019 at Shahazadpur upazila DPHE office at 11.00 AM chaired by Mr. Md. Tobibur Rahman Talukder, Executive Engineer, DPHE, Sirajganj. Md. Alauddin Khan, Executive Director, NDP given welcome speech. Md. Rezoan Hossain, DPEO and Maksuda Parvin, Representative district education office were present the meeting. Other organization like KPUS, BRAC, PRVS, MMS, Dipsetu and Unicef representative also participated in the cluster coordination meeting. Total 10 WASH cluster member participated in the meeting.



10. Major Learning, challenges, way forward and recommendations

❖ Learning:

- Accountability framework development before project implementation and strict maintaining of the framework makes implementation of the project smooth as well as transparent.
- As a new intervention, the bathing cubicle and double platform latrine have created much more attention
- Transparent consultation process is very important to select most vulnerable beneficiary.
- Well communication is very important to get support and cooperation from the respective government department.
- Collaboration with all related stakeholders, especially community leaders helps to solve field level problems.
- Transparency of implementing organization (NGO) and its staff members is very important for proper implementation of the project that have limited number of hardware support.
- Dedicated, experienced and professional staff is very important for proper implementation of short duration project.
- Organizational core staff assistance is very crucial for completion of the project in time ensuring quality of all activities.
- Participation of beneficiaries and stakeholders from the beginning of the project is key for successful implementation, ownership building and sustainability of the project.
- For common service facilities, place selection through consultation process involving community and beneficiaries is very important, that makes the facility more accessible to beneficiary.
- Behavior change is important for maintaining proper hygiene practice and awareness session plays very important role. For any emergency WASH project success depends on proper orientation, awareness raising and hygiene session.
- Cooperation of the Union Parishad, especially UP Chairman and UP Member plays important role for successful implementation of the project.

❖ Challenges:

- The project was implemented in one Union out of 92 Unions of Sirajganj district. Thus it was really big challenge to select one union as a working area of the project in the consultation process with stakeholders.

- There are huge numbers of flood affected poor and extreme poor families in the working area whose socio-economic condition are very similar and all of whom desired for the assistance but there was very limited number of assistance from the project. So it was really difficult to select the most disadvantaged and affected families in a comparative process.
- One of the critical challenges of the project was the short duration of the project. The project had many activities but duration of the project was very short. Although it was 3 months project, but practically we got only two and half months.
- The project was implemented in a remote area, where communication and transportation is a big challenge. Especially transportation of construction materials is a big challenge, which hampers timely implementation of the project.

❖ **Way forward and recommendations:**

- The stakeholders are happy with the project, although number of allocation is minimum but it has created a big impact.
- The duration of the emergency WASH project should be in consistent with proposed activities of the project.
- The number of support allocation of the emergency WASH project should more, so that at least a minimum number of beneficiaries can be covered.
- A minimum follow-up support can be continued in order to ensure sustainability of the project.
- The area coverage of the emergency WASH project should be more affected geographical locations.
- A development project or a post flood rehabilitation project can be developed and implemented in order to enhance resilience capacity of the people, especially for women and children.
- Awareness session should be continue through linkage building with other projects or other government departments project/program.
- Need to develop the KoBocollect software for HH data collection and verification.

11. Conclusion:

Access to improve WASH services for flood affected people in Sirajganj district project certainly a great initiatives for promoting the better WASH service as well as life savings to the char area specially flood affected people. The project duration and geographical area should be expanded to ensure the the WASH services in Sirajganj. Local Government and other donor can promote and continue such type of activities specially double platform tube-well in char area. Awareness program should keep continue to sustain the completed activities. e right based activities of the project to graduate the achievement of the project. Moreover the stakeholder of the project should continue to keep in touch with service providing agencies to deliver better service to the flood affected areas as well as affected people.